

THE ANTIQUARY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1872.

NOTES ON THE MONUMENTAL BRASSES
IN KENTISH CHURCHES.

II.—EAST MALLING.

THE ancient brasses in East Malling church, near Maidstone, seem never to have been disturbed or wantonly defaced, and it would be a happy circumstance if brass memorial plates were usually found in such good condition as those about to be described. With the exception of the heraldic shields that belonged to one of the brasses, and have become detached, they may be considered as perfect specimens, the effigies and inscription-plates being uninjured, and as sharp as when first engraved. Such at least was their appearance in the summer of 1871, when the edifice was undergoing additions and reparations, and an opportunity occurred for a careful examination of them by the writer.

They record the decease of—

I. Thomas Selby and his wife, full length effigies, 1479.

II. Richard Adams, prebendary and vicar, full length, with chalice and wafer, 1522.

These brasses are inserted in gravestones forming the floor immediately on entering the chancel, in fact, just under the chancel-arch. There was formerly another monument in the church, with the effigies of a man and his two wives, which have long since disappeared; for when Thorpe made his valuable collection of Monumental Inscriptions in the diocese of Rochester, in the latter half of the last century, only the empty indents, where the figures had been, could be seen; the inscription-plate, however, remained. The date recorded on this lost brass was 1477, or two years anterior to the death of Thomas Selby, in memory of whose father, Robert, it was laid down.

I. By carefully examining the monumental portraits of Thomas Selby and his wife, an idea can be obtained of the fashionable costume worn towards the end of the 15th century. Thomas Selby is clad in a long gown, reaching very nearly to his feet, apparently without any opening in front; but this was not really so. The sleeves of the gown are of modest dimensions compared with those observed at the beginning of the century, slightly contracting towards the wrist. The hair is worn long and bushy, reaching to the nape of the neck; but the face is clean shaven.

The lady, Isodia by name, was one of the daughters of John Clerk, who was made second Baron of the Exchequer in 39 Henry VI., and sister to Alice, wife of Robert Watton, whose brass may still be seen in Addington church. (*Vide Harleian MSS.*, 3917; *Hasted's "Kent,"* vol. II., p. 238; and the *Antiquary*, vol. I., p. 100.) She wears one of those peculiar head-dresses much patronised by the fair sex between 1470 and 1490, and commonly described as the "butterfly head-dress." It consisted of a rich caul placed at the back of the head, within which the hair, brushed from the face, was carefully enclosed,

and over which a gauze veil of large dimensions was stretched on a light framework of wires. Subsequently this grotesque head-gear merged into the kennel-shaped bonnet, of which the brasses of Kent supply many representatives. The entire costume of Isodia Selby is almost a counterpart of that shown on the effigy of Anna Playters, at Sotterly, Suffolk; * both brasses being of the same date, 1479. Another good example is at Broxbourne, Herts, 1473; and one, a few years later, 1485, may be seen in Blickling church, Norfolk. In fact, localities where this butterfly head-dress, with its various modifications, occur, might be cited almost indefinitely. In the short reign of Richard III., 1483-5, it was almost universally patronised by ladies. One of these head-dresses is shown in the Warwick Roll, preserved in the College of Arms, where Richard's queen is represented as wearing "a gold caul and regal circlet, from whence hangs a large gauze veil, held out by wires."

But to return to the brass of Isodia Selby. Besides the head-dress, other peculiarities are noticeable in the ladies' attire of this period. Thus in the present instance the waist appears very contracted, and the sleeves are exceedingly tight, terminating at the wrists with a cuff turned over the hands. The gown is cut low in the neck, where it is edged with a border of fur, the skirt lying in folds about the feet. She also wears a massive necklace, and round the hips a plain girdle, from which a heart-shaped ornament is pendant.

On a long and narrow plate, 26 by 2½ inches, appears the following inscription—

Hic iacet Thom's Selby filius Rob'ti Selby et Isodia uxor ei' qui quid'm Thom's obiit primo die me'se Septemb'ri A'd'ni M° cccc° lxxix° quor' a't'abs p'piciet' de' ame'

At each of the four corners of this gravestone was an heraldic shield or escutcheon, two of which remained when Thorpe wrote. At the present time only a portion of that in the lower dexter corner is in its matrix.

II. Side by side with the above on the south is the beautifully preserved brass of an ecclesiastic, a former vicar of East Malling, vested in cassock, surplice, almuce and stole, and supporting with his hands a chalice and wafer. Beneath the full-length effigy, which measures 24½ inches, is the following inscription, engraved on a plate of brass 18½ by 3½ inches:—

Orate pro a't'a magistri Ricardi Adams qu'dam p'bendarij magne misse in monasterio de West mawlyng ac vicarij ppetui pochie de est mawlyng qui obiit sexto die mense maij A'd'ni m° b° xxij° cui' a't'e p'piciet' deus

The "p'bendarij magne misse" here mentioned refers to a prebend of the great mass, founded in the conventual church of the Abbey of Malling, and held by the said Richard Adams at the time of his death.† The words "vicarij ppetui pochie" are contracted for "vicarij perpetui parochie," perpetual vicar of the parish of East Malling.

It should be said that this brass is cited by Haines as an instance, now probably unique, of a priest holding a chalice, while wearing all the processional vestments except the cope. A chalice is frequently shown on brasses with the chasuble; but only in one instance, at Buckland, Herts, has it been

* Engraved in Haines' work on Brasses, p. 211.

† The reader may consult *Hasted's "Kent,"* vol. II., p. 220, for further information respecting this prebend.

noticed in conjunction with the cope. Here, too, at East Malling, the cope is omitted. There was formerly a similar brass in East Peckham church, situate between East Malling and Tunbridge, a copy of the figure having been preserved in Thorpe's "Customale Roffense."

In West Malling church, close to the beautiful Norman Abbey built by Bishop Gundulph, are two or three brasses which will come under notice on a future occasion. There is good evidence that the Abbey itself once possessed monuments of the same kind, part of the kitchen being paved with slabs that bear traces of their former use. The brasses themselves were probably destroyed at the dissolution of the monasteries, when so many sepulchral memorials of all kinds perished.

March 12, 1872.

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

THE GOLD COUNTRY OF OPHIR AND SOLOMON'S VOYAGES.

SOME remarks by Dr. Beke on the site of Ophir have appeared in the *Antiquary*.

Of course, anything from Dr. Beke is deserving of consideration, and I am aware that the theory under discussion is supported by many able and enlightened investigators; but while fully admitting the productive powers of Africa with regard to gold, ivory, and ebony, I cannot admit that the three-year long voyages of Solomon and Hiram's joint expeditions could possibly be limited to a mere trip down the Red Sea to the east coast of Africa, and back again. True, we are told that the voyage out occupied one year; that a second year was occupied in collecting and storing the cargo, and that the return voyage occupied the third year; because, forsooth, these mariners had to wait for a particular wind. I do not credit it.

The excursion here depicted would be a mere coasting voyage. We know that in early days the vessels relied mainly on their oars, the galleys being provided with tiers of rowers placed one above another; if so, why wait for a particular wind? True merchant ships, the real ships of Tarshish, were constructed for cargo; and having less room for the rowers, would rely upon the sails. This was a novel invention of the enterprising Phenicians; but then, if prepared to launch out into the deep, why confine the expedition to a mere coasting voyage?

We find, in the present day, that vessels of light burden, steered only by eye, and unprovided with compass or other nautical instruments, will sail boldly across the Indian Ocean from Zanzibar to the Persian Gulf, or even to Bombay. This is quite a matter of general occurrence; and I am not prepared to admit that the expert mariners of old Phenicia, would be one whit below the Malays, Arabs, and Africans of to-day; that is, where not brought directly under European influence.

Much speculation has been devoted to these subjects, for, indeed, they possess great interest. Where was the true Ophir? Where Havilah? Where Tarshish? What was the real direction of Solomon's expeditions? What are the articles quoted in the sacred narratives as the chief objects of his enterprises?

The sacred narratives identify all these places pretty clearly, but it cannot be expected we shall be uniformly agreed thereon, unless some record has reached us from an independent source as to their identification. All occur as proper names in the Mosaic genealogies, which are ethnological records of the highest value.

On comparing the references, we find that Ophir is Arabic; Sheba-Saba, meaning the Sabæans who worshipped and still worship the host of heaven; but Arabia, in this sense, extends from the Red Sea to the Persian Gulf, and might

receive place names from Africa (Cush) on the one hand, or from India (Shinar) on the other; so as to Ophir we must defer our decision till the sequel. Havilah is doubted, being classed as African and also as Arabian.

About Tarshish there should be no dispute; it is a *gentile* appellation, being classed as Japhetic, and belongs to the basin of the Mediterranean. By the line of Javan (Jonah), and collaterally related to Elisha (Elis), Chittim (Cyprus), and Dodanim (Rhodes?). All are agreed that the early Tarshish of Gen. x. 4, is represented by Cilicia, where we find St. Paul's ancient city of Tarsus, now Tersoos, a name that to the Jews must have seemed second in importance only to Jerusalem. Tarsis and Tarshis are identical words, as we know by the Sibboleth *vel* Shibboleth incident of Judges xii. 6; it was a dialectical variation, sounded or not sounded, according to habit.

We learn from Jonah that there was a regular traffic in his day between Joppa and Tarshish. At that time the Jews had little maritime influence, and no doubt Jonah took passage in a Phœnician coasting vessel that touched at Joppa on its voyage from Egypt to the North. His object was to flee from the presence of Jehovah, *i.e.*, out of the Holy Land, for any place actually beyond the Jewish frontier would be, in that sense, out of the immediate presence of Jehovah, the tutelary deity and divine protector of the Jews; for in that day every city, every tribe, and every nation, had its now local divinity. It is only now that mankind begin to understand that all are one.

March 12, 1872.

A. H.

[To be continued.]

ANTIQUARIAN GOSSIP OF THE EASTERN COUNTIES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

A FEW weeks ago I mentioned that it was proposed to erect a monument to Cardinal Wolsey, at Ipswich; at present nothing further has been done in the matter. Some objections have been raised to the proposal, it being urged that as Protestants the good people of Ipswich would scarcely be justified in erecting a statue to the would-be *Pope* Wolsey, for that he would certainly have been, had he obtained what was the one great object of his life and ambition to acquire, and to attain which he hesitated not to use deceit, trickery, and lies; but notwithstanding all this, there is no doubt that it was his earnest wish to benefit his native town and to promote learning, for—

—ever witness for him
Those twins of learning that he raised in you
Ipswich and Oxford! one of which fell with him.

Mr. C. J. Palmer is writing a book, which he has entitled "The Perustration of Great Yarmouth, with Gorleston and Southtown." Some of the details with respect to the Yarmouth Post-office and postal arrangements in "the good old times," are exceedingly amusing as well as instructive. The first post-office in this town was in Row No. 107. The post having become a means for the transmission of money, the cupidity of "highwaymen" was excited, especially when coaches were substituted for saddle-bags, and larger amounts in coin were conveyed. In 1698 the post from Yarmouth was robbed near London of about 500*l.* worth of Exchequer Bills, and at subsequent periods it was frequently stopped and robbed; nor were the letters transmitted by it considered safe from inspection, especially in times of political excitement. In 1741, the Postmaster-General, "for the benefit of trade, thought proper to put in practice a scheme for dispatching letters to Yarmouth *daily* (Sundays excepted), instead of three times a week as theretofore;" but the post still travelled in peril, for in 1749 "the Yarmouth bag was taken away by two footpads between Ingatestone and Rumford." When coaches were first established the "guard"

was in fact what the name implied, and he always went armed, and had frequently occasion to defend himself and the bags under his charge. In 1807 complaints were made to the Postmaster-General that letters were seldom ready for delivery till near 4 o'clock p.m., while owing to some dispute among the coach proprietors the time for posting letters was limited to 12.30 instead of 2 p.m., as heretofore. Some improvements afterwards took place, but for many years letters could either not be answered the same day, or merchants and traders had but scant time in which to do it, the in and out coaches, especially in winter, often passing each other on the road. Mr. Palmer also gives some very entertaining particulars relative to the famed historical house, the Star Hotel, Yarmouth, which have not yet been noticed in any previous publication. It has a squared-cut, flint front, and was built towards the close of the 16th century, by William Crowe, a rich merchant, who filled the office of bailiff in 1596, and again in 1606. The principal apartment, on the first floor fronting the quay, is lined throughout with wainscot, which has become black with age. Square panels, which reach to the height of about five feet, are divided at regular intervals by fluted pilasters, which support terminal figures, alternately male and female, between which are a series of ornamental panels, richly carved. The open Elizabethan fireplace had been filled up so as to fit it for a small stove, but on removing the modern woodwork, in 1865, the original chimneypiece of Caen stone was discovered, it never having been removed, but merely covered up. The pendant ceiling is divided into six compartments, enriched with mouldings, fruits and flowers. This apartment presents a very perfect specimen of the mode of decorating houses in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The huge chimney still remains, but the carved mantelpiece has disappeared, and the ample hearth is filled by a modern stove. The ceiling, however, remains in a very perfect state, and is rich with pendants of unusual size and beauty. Antiquarian visitors to this fashionable watering-place, will doubtless do well to "while" away a holiday half-hour in looking over this building.

The following appeared as an item of news in an old Essex paper under date June 3, 1774:—

"Last Tuesday se'nnight, as the driver of the Bromley machine was coming with his coach into the city, he met a carriage, wherein her majesty was; one of his passengers was imprudent if not impudent enough to cry out, 'WILKES kiss the Queen;' on which one of the light dragoons had the effrontery to cut the foolish man in five or six different places. We mention this as from a firm persuasion that our amiable Queen was ignorant of the transaction, and that she will now order proper care to be taken to find out the soldier, and let him be properly punished; for an Englishman is not to be *dragoned* into silence, however foolish he may speak."

The good citizens of Norwich have shown their honour and respect for a female centenarian of their city, who, it is shown by the register book, was baptized on the 24th December, 1760. They have induced this truly excellent and venerable old lady to "sit" for her portrait, which any one may obtain for 1s., the profits (6d. on each) are to be presented to her. To be had only of Mr. H. H. Goose, Briggs' Street, Norwich. Her name is Stevenson.

F. E. S.

EASTCHEAP, LONDON.—St. Clement's, near Eastcheap, has been re-opened, after re-arrangement by Mr. Butterfield. The whole of the ancient oak carving has been preserved, and the canopy of the pulpit is decorated. The seats are in modern fashion, all open. The organ has been improved by Messrs. Gray & Davison. The ceiling has been brought out in colour.

ABBOTSBURY.—A beautiful encaustic pavement, 5 feet below the surface land, has been discovered in the churchyard, not far from the monastery.

REVIEW.

Pre-Historic Times. By Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, Bart., M.P., F.R.S. 3rd Edition, 1872. (Williams & Norgate.)

SINCE the appearance of the first edition of the above work, in 1865, the archæology of non-historic times has made great and important strides. The very fact of the present edition following so closely upon the second, proves this. Sir John Lubbock has considerably extended the various chapters, and has added many new illustrations. The chapter (X.) on the Cave Men is extremely well written, and proves the contemporaneity of man and the mammoth. One of the facts adduced consists in the drawing of a mammoth on a piece of the tusk of the animal, which must have been done by a human being, who had seen it alive; it shows that the creature had long hair. It was found at La Madeleine. The author says, in concluding this important chapter—

"I trust, however, that the evidence brought forward in this chapter has been sufficient to prove that the presence, in bone caves, of ancient implements and human remains associated with those of extinct mammalia, is no rare or exceptional phenomenon."

Nothing can exceed the fairness with which Sir John Lubbock treats the views of those who differ from him; in fact, he lends a charm to the discussions of all the opinions on every subject archæological. To a less exact inquirer the occurrence of the extinct mammalia in America, along with (as alleged by some) human remains, would be gladly accepted as conclusive of the co-existence of man with the mammoth and other creatures, but he withholds going to that length. He says—

"Yet, until further evidence is obtained, the question cannot, I think, be regarded as entirely decided; and even if on *a priori* grounds the idea seems probable, there does not as yet appear to be any conclusive proof that man co-existed in America with the mammoth and mastodon" (p. 288).

Passing to the chapter on Modern Savages, we meet with an immense amount of research, which is of great value apart from the views entertained as to the origin and position of savages by the author. As regards the definition of civilization, about which we heard so much at a recent meeting of the Archæological Institute, and were, by-the-by, highly amused with the curious attempts of the various speakers, and the falling short of the object aimed at, we think we shall not expose ourselves to a *greater* amount of curious surprise, when we accept as adequate the definition given by Sir John Lubbock, embodied in the following sentences, found at pp. 594, 595, where the disadvantages of the savage life are commented upon:—

"Finally, we cannot but observe that, under civilization, the means of subsistence have increased even more rapidly than the population. Far from suffering for want of food, the more densely peopled countries are exactly those in which it is not absolutely, but even relatively most abundant. It is said that any one who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before, is a benefactor to the human race; what, then, shall we say of that which enables a thousand men to live in plenty, where one savage could scarcely find a scanty and precarious subsistence?"

"There are, indeed, many who doubt whether happiness is increased by civilization, and who talk of the free and noble savage. But the true savage is neither free nor noble; he is a slave to his own wants, his own passions; imperfectly protected from the weather, he suffers from the cold by night and the heat of the sun by day; ignorant of agriculture, living by the chase, and improvident in success, hunger always stares him in the face, and often drives him to the dreadful alternative of cannibalism or death."

The savage "is always suspicious, always in danger, always on the watch. He can depend on no one, and no one can depend upon him. He expects nothing from his neigh-

hour, and does unto others as he believes they would do unto him. Thus his life is one prolonged scene of selfishness and fear. Even in his religion, if he has any, he creates for himself a new source of terror, and peoples the world with invisible enemies. The position of the female savage is even more wretched than that of her master. She not only shares his sufferings, but has to bear his ill-humour and ill-usage. She may truly be said to be little better than his dog, little dearer than his horse."

The bright side of the question justifies us in concluding "that the pleasures of civilized man are greater than those of the savage. As we descend in the scale of organization, we find that animals become more and more vegetative in their characteristics, with less susceptibility to pain, and consequently less capacity for happiness" (p. 597).

We have quoted sufficient for the purpose of defining what civilization is, and in what it consists our readers cannot do better than read the book itself. It is written throughout in a perspicuous style, and occasionally becomes eloquent. The illustrations are numerous; and we can testify to their accurateness, having seen many of the original, especially the stone, bronze, and iron objects.

We shall be glad to see a fuller account of Runic and Ogham inscriptions in the next edition of this invaluable work than is given in this one. The occurrence of Runics in many parts of Great Britain, Denmark, and Scandinavia, is singular; possibly those in Britain were introduced by people from the latter countries; which, if true, might be traced to other countries of Europe, ultimately giving some chance of their cuneiform nature and Eastern origin being proved. Professor Stephens's work on "Runic Monuments" is too far removed by its price, from the generality of readers. This is another reason why we wish the subject fully discussed by a writer who has proved himself so well able to condense and simplify the difficult questions of archaeology.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor will be glad to receive Correspondence on Archaeological matters, and information of discoveries of antiquities, accompanied with drawings of objects, when of sufficient interest, for illustration.]

DISCOVERY OF NORMAN REMAINS IN GRACECHURCH STREET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—In Corbet Court, Gracechurch Street, there has been going on the demolition of a block of old houses, extending in one direction to St. Michael's Alley, and in another to Bell Alley. The whole of this extensive block has been found to have been raised upon the vaults of a very ancient building or buildings: they were intact, and a portion of the remains, I was told, has been until very recently used by the occupants of one of the houses now demolished. The vaulting was Norman, and was very massive, the work consisting of rough stone facings, filled in with chalk and stones concreted. In the north-western corner of the excavation is to be seen the remains of a passage, the sides of which are ornamented with an arcade; the capitals of the pillars being, as far as I could ascertain by distant observation, scalloped cubes, and the mouldings of the arches plain. A little to the west of this passage there were discovered two treads of a circular stone staircase, but it cannot, I was told, be traced any distance, in consequence of the adjoining parts having been removed some years since in the erection of the buildings in the neighbourhood.

What kind of structure this extensive vaulting carried is not, I believe, known, but it evidently must have been one of great importance, possibly a religious establishment; this suggestion arose from observing the position and direction

of the passage above mentioned: it seemed to me to proceed from the neighbourhood of St Michael's church.

There have been found a few pieces of pottery, but so fragmentary, that the foreman of the works said they gave no clue as to the use of the vault or crypt. A writer in to-day's *Times* thinks these remains must be about 800 years old.

Before concluding, permit me to make an appeal, through your journal, to the City authorities, whose duties should include the conservation of the fragments of Roman and Norman London, to exert their influence in preventing the carrying away in the *rubbish cart* the invaluable remnant of the arcade; it is really a fine specimen, and if room for placing it is one of the objections to doing the needful, it will not occupy much, as it has been cut into two or more portions by the old party walls of the house above.

43, Red Lion Street, E.C. JOHN JEREMIAH.
March 12, 1872.

CORNUBIAN RELICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—I am glad to learn from Mr. Jago's note, in your journal of the 9th inst., that the kist or Druid's altar, engraved as the frontispiece to "Warner's Tour," A.D. 1808, is yet visible. Of the nine stones near it, known as the Nine Maidens, only one remains erect. I observed two recumbent, which seem to have been erect when Mr. Warner was in the vicinity. These nine stones, five north and four south, in two lines, are engraved in "Norden's Cornwall," as he saw them, A.D. 1586. As to the kist, it appears by the Ordnance map, and Mr. Warner's statement, to be about one mile west of the "Great Stone" on the Hill, near which, about 100 yards south, is a large stone, resting partly on the ground and partly on a three-cornered stone, about 18 inches high.

This relic seems to have been a cromlech, and during my first visit I deemed it to be the kist engraved by Warner. But upon inspecting the map, I saw that his relic was about a mile farther west, and I discerned, thereabout, near a broken tumulus, a large stone and an oval cleared space, which seemed the site of the relic, except that it was on a moor, and not in a field, as described by Warner, who alluded to it as the finest stone relic in Cornwall. The stone in the Phoenix Park, Dublin, I have seen. It is smooth and flat, placed upon several stones, about 15 inches from the ground. I hope this kist, and the cromlech at Coit, near Bodmin, unlike the broken Coit, near St. Columb, as well as the "Great Stone," may be preserved for posterity.

CHR. COOKE.

P.S.—I understand that the tenant broke up the Coit near St. Columb.

London, March 11, 1872.

SIGNBOARDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—In the extract from "The Adventurer," given by your correspondent, Mr. J. Perry, mention is made of "a sign in Broad Street, St. Giles's, of a headless female figure, called the 'Good Woman.'"

I remember, some time ago, seeing a similar sign at Earl Sterndale, a village in Derbyshire, some six miles from Buxton. The sign, contrary to the usual custom of hanging out, was placed close against the wall, and represented a headless lady in a green silk evening dress of the early part of the present century, the waist very high, and the kid gloves reaching up to the elbows. It was painted very much better than is usual with signboards, and the title was called "The Silent Woman."

With some little reluctance, and laughing at the absurdity of the narrative, the landlady told me that the house had formerly had some other sign, and had been kept by her parents, who were very merry people. Her father went

every Saturday to Longford (a neighbouring town in Staffordshire) to market, with some neighbour. One Saturday, returning from market, he said to his friend, "When I get home, I'll throw my hat in at the door: if my wife throws it back, I'll go away for a week." When he reached his home, instead of entering it he threw his hat into the house, and his wife, thinking he was playing some joke, threw his hat back at him. He put it on his head, walked away, and was not heard of for some time; when one day, to the astonishment of his anxious wife, he re-entered the house with the signboard (now placed on it) in his hands, and said: "I've had enough of a talkative wife: in future, I'll have one that can't speak; this shall be the sign in future."

The landlady concluded her narrative with, "And so ever since, this house has been called 'The Silent Woman.'"

John Pye, in his "Patronage of British Art," tells us (p. 26) that towards the close of the 17th century, "native talent appears to have been cherished only to aid the purposes of the dealer in ancient works, to decorate carriages, ceilings of rooms, walls of staircases, &c., of the establishments of the wealthy, and to paint signs of shops, for the sale of which there was a market established in Harp Alley. This, and the remark of the writer in 'The Adventurer,' that he was compelled to paint signs, though the ambition of his parents designed that he should emulate Raphael and Titian, seem to hint that signs at these two periods (end of 17th and beginning of 18th centuries) were painted by art-educated men. Are there any of these signs still in existence? and, if so, where may they be seen?"

J. P. EMSLIE.

ANCIENT CROSSES IN LLANBADARN VAWR CHURCHYARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—Mr. John Jeremiah has already given you an interesting account of these ancient crosses (*ante* p. 50), and I only wish in the present case to supplement his remarks with an extract from the scarce work to which he referred—"Meyrick's Cardiganshire." I fear, however, that the consideration of these and all other similar crosses will afford very little clue to the antiquity of the rudely-shaped and incised stones at Adel and Thurnby, in Yorkshire, more especially the validity of their claim to the title of *Saxon* monuments, on account of their having little or no resemblance to tall monolith crosses either in shape or ornamentation. The account of these Welsh stones, given by Meyrick, may, perhaps, be acceptable to those of your readers who have not access to his work. Illustrations accompany the description which, is as follows—

"There are here two ancient stone crosses, about nine or ten feet from each other. One of them stands in a reclining posture, having fallen from its original situation, which was perpendicular. It is seven feet eight inches in height above ground, one foot one inch in breadth at the upper part, but ten inches only in breadth at the lower part, and four inches and a half in thickness. On the west side, at the upper part, is a cross in alto-relievo, and beneath it many other carvings, though the rude hand of Time has almost obliterated them, except it is the figure of a skeleton, the lowermost carving of all. On the east side is also a cross, more elegant in its dimensions; and beneath it several specimens of lattice work, the whole in relief. It is also divided into compartments. The north and south sides are similar, being each covered with imitations of twisted ropes in the manner of four rings joined. These have been generally called Runic knots, or circles, and may be seen on many ancient monuments in Wales, and were commonly made use of in the 8th and 9th centuries.

"The other is probably of much greater antiquity than the former. It is an exact representation of a cross, and though one of its arms is broken off, yet enough remains to show the irregularity of the lines traced on the east front. From

its base to its vertex is five feet two inches, its breadth, at the lower part, one foot three inches, and near the transverse beam one foot. The length of the transverse beam, as it now appears, is rather more than three feet. The east front is ornamented with two lines, which are traced round the cross, but the other sides are quite plain. It is now almost buried in rubbish, and stands with the other on the south side of the church."—pp. 393-4.

March 5, 1872.

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

"KIL" OR "CIL,"—LLOYNE KELLINNE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—Although you have put a *veto* against further correspondence on the above subject, I trust you will do me the justice to correct a few errors in my letter of the 27th, which your printer has fallen into.

1. *Cilycwum*.—The parish in Carmarthenshire referred to by me is *cilycwum*, not *cilycwm*. The former word means, as I have said, *corner-of-the-dingle*: the latter might be rendered *dogs' retreat*; *cwm** being the plural of *ci*, a dog. The word *cwm* seems to be generally applied to hollows, or small valleys one side of which is closed. "*F'r cwm y cwym y ceryg*." "Into the valley the stones fall," is a familiar proverb, implying that wealth accumulates, or that it is often bestowed on those who do not need it. Welsh proverbs, though numerous, apt, and expressive, are, I am sorry to say, apparently little known to English collectors.

2. Lloyne Kellinne = Llwyn Celyn.—The punctuation is misleading in the sentence. "The words mean *holly*, *grove*, or *bush*." The commas should not have been interpolated, the sense being, "The words mean *holly grove* or *holly bush*."

3. *Oh*.—In "Oh, thou great Jehovah," the emotional *oh* has been improperly substituted for the vocative interjection *O*.

SIGMA.

March 16, 1872.

PRE-HISTORIC ANTIQUITIES OF NORTH AMERICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—Mr. Jeremiah (p. 56) quotes Hervas as classing the languages of America in eleven families. That great Spanish philosopher of the last century is an authority of weight, and by means of Jesuit and missionary manuals he had a remarkable knowledge of the languages of America; but it must be remembered that a long period of time has elapsed since Hervas delivered his opinion. Again, Mr. Jeremiah quotes Mr. Farrar, who classifies the American languages as "Allophylian," in the same category as the Chinese, Thibetan, Tamutic, Basque, &c.—a classification equally useful with a collection of birds, molluscs, crustaceans, and infusoriae. As Mr. Jeremiah says, this is perfectly useless, and in no way increases our knowledge.

32, *St. George's Square, S.W.*, HYDE CLARKE.
14th March, 1872.

THE OLDEST BIT OF OLD KENSINGTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—On entering Kensington Barracks from the east will be found the old conduit built by King Henry VIII., in 1536. "It is a low building, the walls of great thickness, and the roof covered with bricks instead of tiles, with four gable ends. The interior is in good preservation, and affords a favourable specimen of the brick work of that period. As it was built for the use of Queen Elizabeth when a child, it must be regarded with peculiar veneration. About the year 1536, the king being seized of the manors of

* The vowel *o* is long in *cwm*, being equivalent to *oo* in *soon*; but it is short in *cwm*, like *oo* in *good*. A circumflex accent is usually employed to mark the long sound.

Chelsea and Kensington, built a capital messuage in Chelsea, called Chelsea Place, intending it as a nursery for his children, and also erected on a piece of waste ground, abounding with springs, in Kensington, called the Moor, a conduit for supplying his house at Chelsea with water."—"Faulkner's Kensington," 1820.

The King's garden, in which it stood in 1820, has disappeared, so has the "Water or Bell Tower" adjoining it; two parish churches here have succumbed; the old archway, so truly represented in all Kensington views, from those of Chatelain, 1750, to these days of photography, is destroyed; but the "Ancient Conduit" remains the representative of antiquity in the good old Royal village of Kensington.

A. O. K.

WRITTLE CHURCH, ESSEX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—As wood-engravings are I find admissible in your valuable pages, and being desirous of appropriating the accompanying arms to the proper family, allow me to ask if any Essex reader can supply me with some description?



They occur in the papers forming the "Memorials of the County of Essex," by Alfred Suckling, published in 1845, in one vol. 4to, on plate 34, and opposite to page 142 therein, which is the account of the monuments existing in the Parish Church of Writtle.

However, no pedigree or account is given to whom they belong, or to what monument or tomb they may have been attached.

CHARLES GOLDING.

16, Blomfield Terrace, London,
March 18, 1872.

TRADESMEN'S TOKENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR—Besides the three Uffculme tokens, with the Cloth-workers' arms upon them, mentioned by Mr. Golding in your last number (p. 62), and the one described by Henricus Xie, in your impression of February 10 (p. 36), there is a fifth token of the same town, which is not noticed in Boyne's valuable work on the "Tokens of the Seventeenth Century." It has the following inscription:—

O. IOHN. DYER. OF=1658 (In the field).
R. VECOMB. IN. DEVON=L. M. D. (In the field).

It was found at Tiverton a few years ago, as was also one of Collumpton, which is erroneously placed by Mr. Boyne to Culmstock (p. 51, No. 51).

The inscription on the latter token is very perfect, and is as follows:—

O. WILLIAM. SKINNER=Three fleurs-de-lys.
R. OF. CVLLVMSTON=W. S. S.

The orthography of places in those days was by no means fixed. Of the five tokens noticed in Mr. Boyne's work, the town is spelt differently on four, and not one of them is right.

No. 34, is CVLLVMSTON (the same as on William Skinner's token); No. 35, COLLOMPTON; No. 36, CVLLEMTON; No. 37, CVLLVMPTON; No. 38, the same as No. 37.

It is rather singular, this town is still spelt in two different

ways. The Post-Office authorities stamp all their letters "Cullompton," and the county magistrates at the Divisional Petty Sessions, held fortnightly in that town, always spell it in the same way, so do the inhabitants generally; whilst in the *Clergy List*, *Johnston's Gazetteer*, and Boyne's work on "Trade Tokens," the two first vowels change places, and it is spelt "Collumpton."

The town evidently takes its name from the small river "Culm" (pronounced Cullum), a tributary of the Exe, which runs through it, and which was formerly spelt, "Columb." Hence, probably, the origin of the two ways of spelling the town.

The same river runs past Culmstock and Uffculme, and gives its name to them.

Before I conclude, allow me to point out a misprint in Mr. Golding's letter. It is there stated that Uffculme is three miles from Tiverton, whereas they are eight miles apart.

HENRY S. GILL.

Tiverton, March 12, 1872.

THE DRUIDS IN BRITAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—I shall be obliged by any of your readers giving me the truth about the Druids, and their alleged presence at one time in Britain and Ireland, as I am anxious to know what the latest views are. The works of Nennius, Geoffrey, and others, are known to me, but as they lived many years after their supposed annihilation in Anglesey, I do not feel satisfied with their statements. Perhaps "Cymry" (query "Cymro"), Mr. W. Winters, or Dr. Hyde Clarke, may be able to set me right.

EDWARD JAVENS.

16, Clerkenwell Green, E.C.,
March 2, 1872.

QUERIES.

Who was Trajano Bocalini, the author of "Advertisement from Parnassus," translated by Henry of Monmouth, 1656?

E. J. B.

GRECIAN LANDSCAPE.

I have heard it stated that we have no evidence of the ancient Greeks representing landscape scenery in their paintings. That they excelled in all the arts but this, which they had no idea of, this appears to me truly marvellous, if true.

DORIC.

Boke—a large piece of rough timber. What is the derivation of this word, which is principally used by carpenters and navvies?

LILIA.

"SOUTHWARK IN PARLIAMENT, 1295-1325."—In an article thus entitled, the *South London Courier* says that Edward II. bought messuages, &c., in a place called La Rosere, in Southwark, and, as it seems, a good deal of trouble came with the property. Here, indeed, occurs the earliest mention of a Thames Embankment in Parliament; for La Rosere (or, the Rosery), which it may safely be presumed had a pretty flower-garden as its chief attraction to the king, was beside the Thames; and the walls along the river side, erected to prevent the flooding of the neighbourhood, were bound to be kept in proper repair by the owner of La Rosere. Sovereigns even then were forgetful of obligations, but there were people courageous and honest enough to remind a king of his duty. Accordingly, we find a petition presented by Agnes de Dunlegh, praying the king to cause certain walls to be repaired, to restrain the overflow of the Thames, which he was bound to do in virtue of a purchase made by him of messuages in a place called La Rosere.

ROMAN POTTERY FOUND NEAR SITTINGBOURNE.

THE annexed illustrations represent some of the Roman vessels of pottery recently discovered at East Hall, near Sittingbourne, of which an account has already appeared in

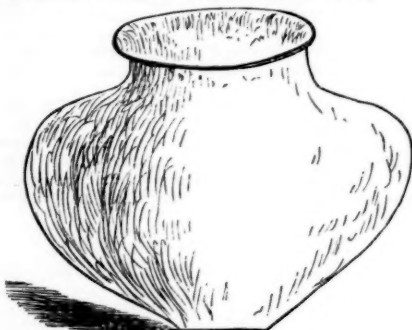


FIG. 1.

the *Antiquary* (ante, p. 54). Fig. 1, is the cinerary urn of black pottery; fig. 2, the yellow urn belonging to the



FIG. 2.

southernmost group; fig. 3, the yellow urn with depressions round its sides; fig. 4, the Samian patera and black urn lying close to the vessel shown in fig. 2; and fig. 5, the



FIG. 5.

FIG. 4.

FIG. 3.

patera containing a very small urn and two earthenware beads. I am indebted to Mr. Payne for his readiness in supplying me with the original sketches.

E. H. W. D.

THE BLENHEIM LIBRARY.—His Grace the Duke of Marlborough has in the Clarendon Press, at Oxford, a catalogue of the celebrated Blenheim Library, famous for its early classical works and curiosities of foreign literature. The second volume of the "Calendar of the Clarendon State Papers" has just been completed, and will shortly be issued from the same office. The "Account of the Marlborough Gems" (being a collection of works in cameo and intaglio formed by George, third duke of Marlborough), catalogued and described by Mr. H. Nevil Story Maskelyne, M.A., F.R.S., has been presented by the Duke of Marlborough to the Bodleian Library, at Oxford.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

[Secretaries of Archaeological and Antiquarian Societies throughout the Kingdom will confer a favour by forwarding to the Editor of this Journal all Notices and Reports of Meetings, and also their Periodical Publications.]

[LONDON.]

SOCIETY OF ANCIENT BRITONS.

THE Welsh have several societies established in London to relieve the necessities of their countrymen. These are the Cymreigyddion, Gwyneddigion, Royal Cymrodonion, and the Most Honourable and Loyal Society of Ancient Britons, which held its 157th festival on the 1st of March, at Willis's Rooms; the Right Hon. Lord Justice JAMES presiding.

The grace was from an ancient Welsh melody, "Clod i Dhuw a bydde byth, am ei vaeth vendithion oll" (Praise the Lord evermore, for all the blessings He bestows). After dinner, Gruffydd, Welsh harper to the Prince of Wales and to Lady Llanover, accompanied by his daughter Y Fron-fraith Fach, and his Welsh pupil, Huw o'r Dyffryn, gave a performance of Welsh national airs on the almost obsolete triple-stringed harp, obtaining great applause.

From an old pamphlet in the British Museum, entitled the "Welshman's Jubilee, by T. Morgan, gent.," without date, but probably of the 17th century, it would appear that the Cambro-Britons in London had been in the habit of celebrating St. David's Day before that time, but it is not until the year 1715 that we have any record of a distinctly organized charity. The birthday of Caroline, Princess of Wales, was the same as that of the tutelar saint of the Principality; and some influential Welshmen, anxious to testify their attachment to the Hanoverian dynasty and commemorate the memory of St. David, formed themselves into a society. The *London Gazette* (February 9, 1714-15) forthwith announced that on the 1st of March, the service and sermon at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, would be in Welsh, and desired all those who were willing to join in establishing a society in honour of the Princess's birthday, and of the Principality of Wales, to dine with Viscount Lisburne, the Bishop of Bangor, and the rest of the nobility, gentry, and clergy of Wales, in order to choose a president and stewards, &c., and to continue the service on every St. David's Day for the future. The sermon was preached by "Mr. George Lewis, a native of the Principality of Wales;" the dinner was held at Haberdashers' Hall, in Maiden Lane (now Gresham Street West, near the Post-Office), where at least, two of the society's festivals were held. On the 24th of March the Princess of Wales recognized the body as the "Most Honourable and Loyal Society of Ancient Britons," a name which it has never abandoned. From that time the Society devoted itself to the task of educating the children of necessitous Welshmen; and in 1854, finding the existing accommodation inadequate to their purpose, they proceeded to build a school at Ashford, Middlesex, where a large number are educated.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

A MEETING was held on Monday, the 4th of March, when G. HARRIS, Esq., V.P., was in the chair.

Captain R. F. Burton read his third paper, "On Anthropological Collections from the Holy Land." It contained accounts of the Hamath Inscriptions, fac-similes of which were exhibited, and of skulls from Siloam.

A discussion was raised on the question of the high antiquity of the Hamath inscriptions.

Dr. Carter Blake described the human remains brought by Captain Burton from Siloam, and by M. Ganneau from the "Tomb of Jesus," near that place: the former were stated to be undoubtedly Jewish, and the latter of modern Turkish origin.

Mr. J. G. Avery read a paper "On Race-Characteristics as related to Civilization."

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

A MEETING was held on 29th February, when C. S. PERCEVAL, Esq., Director, was in the chair.

Mr. T. McKenny Hughes exhibited a small wooden object, probably of the Elizabethan period, and in shape resembling the handle of a knife, or possibly a tobacco-stopper, which had been found in the Thames.

Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart., exhibited a drawing of one of a pair of andirons, now at Nettlecomb, Somerset, for which place they had been made for his ancestor, John Trevelyan, who, about the year 1508, married Avice Cockworthy, a co-heiress of that and of the Champernoun family, whose arms are quartered on shields attached to the andirons. These andirons are two feet high. Sir Walter also exhibited the original of a charter of Athelstan to the Cathedral of Exeter, printed in "Trevelyan Papers" (Camden Society), and in Hodgson's "History of Northumberland," Part II. Vol. I. page 194. On the face of it the charter would seem to belong to the class of supposititious or forged charters. Mr. Kemble, however, seems to consider (preface to Vol. II. of the "Codex Diplomaticus") that several charters, of which the anachronisms in date are identical with what we find in the Trevelyan Charter, may still be defended from the charge of falsification on the ground that the misdating may be an error of the copyist.

Dr. French exhibited photographs of a monumental stone, built into the walls of the old National Schools, Godmanchester. It appears to have formed the head of a pier, or column. On one side is a figure of St. Thomas of Canterbury, surmounted by that of an angel. The reverse side contains an angel holding a censer; beneath is a *vesica piscis*, with a representation of the Saviour; and this is followed by an inscription recording the name of the artist or of the person who put up the monument.

Mr. C. E. Davis communicated a drawing and an account of a Roman altar found at Bath.

A MEETING was held on Thursday, the 7th of March, when A. W. FRANKS, Esq., V.P., was in the chair.

The Stationers' Company presented an impression in bronze of a medal struck in commemoration of the bequests of the late Mr. T. Brown to the Company and their school.

The Hon. R. Marsham exhibited a Book of Prayers, bound in gold plaques, with a design in enamel, by Holbein, as shown by an original drawing of Holbein's in the British Museum. A tradition (which is first mentioned by Vertue, and through him, by Horace Walpole) states that this book was given by Queen Anne Boleyn to one of her maids of honour, a lady of the Wyatt family. Mr. Marsham considered this tradition quite incapable of proof, and from internal evidence inclined to the opinion that the book was written by or for Sir T. Wyatt himself rather than for Anne Boleyn. The book mentioned as being in the possession of the editor of the privately printed life of Anne Boleyn (1817) is not the same as this one, which has never left the Wyatt and Marsham families since. Vertue saw it in 1745. Mr. Marsham's paper was accompanied by a transcript of the contents of the book, which are in English, and consist of twelve prayers and thanksgivings, including the 35th and 37th Psalms.

Mr. W. G. Leveson Gower exhibited a bronze censer or thurible, of the 13th century, found two feet below the surface, under a pew in Limpsfield Church, Surrey.

Mr. T. F. Evans exhibited, through Mr. A. W. Franks, two cakes of copper, found near the Paris mine, Anglesea, one of which bore a circular stamp, with Roman letters.

Miss Stokes exhibited a collection of photographs of the Early Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland anterior to the

13th century, formed by the late Earl of Dunraven, in preparation of a work on that architecture, the editing of which has devolved upon Miss Stokes. The photographs were divided into five sections, as follows: (1.) The forts, duns or cashels on the west coast of Ireland; (2.) Early Christian oratories, anchorite cells, and monastic establishments, found in the islands of the Atlantic and along the west coast of Ireland—of this section, the most remarkable is the monastery on the summit of the Skellig rock; (3.) Early stone churches built with cement; (4.) The round towers; (5.) Romanesque churches, with ornamented doorways and windows.

On the conclusion of the paper, Mr. G. Hills expressed some hesitation as to the date assigned by Dr. Petrie to some of the earliest remains, and suggested that the sudden development of style and ornament observable in the ornamented churches may have been connected with the introduction into Ireland of the Cistercian Order.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

A MEETING was held on the 1st March, when Mr. O. MORGAN, M.P., V.P., was in the chair.

The Chairman informed the meeting that the address of congratulation voted by the Council to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Patron of the Institute, had been duly presented and had been cordially acknowledged.

The Hon. Secretary reported the progress made in the arrangements for the Annual Meeting at Southampton.

Sir J. Maclean brought a deed of grant, 18 Henry VII., showing the existence of a guild at Blyston, Cornwall.

Mr. Golding sent an original roll of account of the gentlemen pensioners of Charles I. A.D. 1636, upon which Mr. Brutt read some notes, and the Chairman and Mr. J. G. Nichols made some comments.

Mr. L. Flint exhibited, from Canterbury, a miniature helmeted head, of terra-cotta (?), an enamelled Roman fibula, and a small brass-plate with incised figures, upon which some remarks were made.

Dr. Keller, of Zurich, sent photographs of Roman bronzes, culinary and other objects, lately found in Switzerland, together with some notes upon them.

The Hon. W. O. Stanley brought a cake of copper, weighing 29 lb. 6 oz. impressed with a Roman stamp, which had been found at the Paris mine in Anglesey.

Mr. Dewing sent photographs of a sculptured stone, apparently of a memorial character, and early in the 13th century, found at Godmanchester; also a sketch of a mural painting, lately discovered in the church of Bramford, Suffolk.

Mr. Pepys brought seven celts, two spear-heads, and a sword broken into four pieces, all of bronze, found in ploughing a field near Flixborough, Lincoln.

The Secretary read "Supplementary Notes on the Ancient Portraiture of our Lord," by Mr. Albert Way; and Mr. Fortnum contributed a Roman lamp, on which was a portrait of our Saviour in the early Byzantine style, and a medal, probably late 15th century, showing a profile portrait and legend on the reverse.

Mr. Fortnum read "Notes on a Vase-Urn of the later Bronze Period, from Marino, near Albano, Italy," one of those found in 1817, under about 20 inches of the solid *peperino* rock, in a white cretaceous soil.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.

A MEETING was held on Tuesday, 5th March, when Dr. BIRCH, F.S.A., President, was in the chair.

The following gentlemen were proposed by the Council as Members of the Society:—Dr. J. B. Mitchell; Walter Morrison, Esq., M.P.; Philip Twells, Esq.; and H. Howarth, Esq.

Mr. J. W. Bosanquet, F.R.A.S., treasurer, read a paper

"Concerning Cyrus, son of Cambyses, grandson of Astyages, who took Babylon; as distinguished from Cyrus, father of Cambyses, who conquered Astyages."

In this paper, the learned chronologist endeavoured to show that, contrary to the received opinion of historians, Cyrus, son of Cambyses, though leader of the Medes as early as the year B.C. 535, was contemporary with the early part of the reign of Darius Hystaspes, having taken the throne of the Persian Empire after the death of his father. This view he believed to be consonant with the results of recent discoveries, and afforded a satisfactory explanation of the confessedly difficult chronology of Ezra and the Chaldee writers. Mr. Bosanquet summed up his arguments as having proved—

1st. That Cyrus, father of Cambyses, who conquered Astyages, neither conquered Babylon, nor reigned at Babylon, as Ptolemy assumes in his Babylonian canon.

2nd. That Cyrus, son of Cambyses, King of Persia, grandson of Astyages, twice conquered Babylon; but did not reign over Babylon till after his father's death, in B.C. 518.

3rd. That Ptolemy's canon rests upon no sound authority either historical or astronomical, as regards placing the reign of Cyrus at Babylon before the reign of Cambyses.

4th. That the alternative reckoning deduced from Demetrius, is to be preferred to that of Ptolemy, as resting upon the dates of three solar eclipses.

Much discussion followed the reading of this paper, in which the following gentlemen took part:—Rev. Dr. Currey; Rev. B. H. Cooper; Rev. T. M. Gorman; Rev. R. Hunter; Dr. Birch; and R. Cull, Esq.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

On 21st February, Mr. Vaux read a paper "On Recent Excavations in Rome," by Mr. J. H. Parker, in which he pointed out the bearing these researches had upon the local history of Rome; and showed how greatly students of ancient history and especially of Roman topography, were indebted to Mr. Parker for the energy he had shown, in spite of much discouragement, in making the excavations he had accomplished; and how much more we might hope to learn, should the present rulers of Rome be willing to make a systematic examination into the underground antiquities of their capital.

[PROVINCIAL.]

OXFORD ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE first walk this Term took place on Tuesday afternoon, 20th of February, when Magdalen College was visited. The members and their friends, upwards of 150 in number, and among whom were many ladies, met in the Hall, where they were received by the Vice-President. The Rev. Dr. Millard, Vicar of Basingstoke, who was formerly one of the secretaries of the society, accompanied the party over the college.

In addressing the company in the Hall, Dr. Millard observed that he felt that the Society had paid him a great compliment in asking him to point out to them the architectural and historical features of the college. His connection with that college began when he was eleven years of age, and it still continued. Referring to the origin and situation of the college, he said that he could not do better than compare it with other foundations of a similar kind such as Merton College, which Professor Goldwin Smith says is the oldest existing college according to the sense in which we commonly use the word. Walter de Merton, who was the founder of the first-built college, with its warden, fellows, and scholars, was a native of his parish, Basingstoke, and until within the memory of man they had, what now no longer existed, some traces of his hospital which was founded for the use of his college. He would pass over

very lightly those which were its immediate followers—Oriël, Queen's, and Lincoln. The second college in importance would be the grand foundation of William of Wykeham—New College. Dr. Millard then went on to show the ecclesiastical peculiarities of New and Magdalen Colleges, and the provisions made for the services in the chapels, especially in the case of the latter. He said that William of Waynflete had desired that if ever the revenues of his college should fall short, the number of fellows and demies might be reduced, not that of the choir. He observed that there was a resemblance between the two colleges in respect to their foundations, but there was also a remarked difference between them. William of Wykeham appeared to have designed what he called New College from a scheme which he commenced elsewhere. A boy at Winchester School was to be sent to New College, Oxford, for the completion of his education. Magdalen College had not this feature connected with it, but it had, however, a college school, though it was not designed as a feeder to the college. With regard to the history of Magdalen College, he observed that as early as 1448, Waynflete gathered together a body of students in the High Street, near the eastern end, probably near or on the spot where the Angel Hotel stood, and which is now the site of the proposed new schools. Waynflete subsequently obtained the site of the Hospital of St. John, which by some was supposed to have existed as early as the reign of King John, but there was no real evidence of its being quite so ancient as that, and it was more likely that it dated from the reign of King Henry III.

He then drew attention to a charter bearing the date of 1231, in which King Henry III. made a special provision for the Jews not to be deprived of a place of burial which was assigned to them in the garden on the other side of the road, on the present site of the Botanic Garden. Dr. Millard was of opinion that the Founder's Chapel was not completed until 1480, and in the following year Edward IV. was a worshipper within its walls. Since then great alterations had taken place, and they must all, he said, deplore the removal of the ancient wooden roof of the hall in which they were assembled. Similar works of destruction were also committed about the same time in the chapel. The pretext of removing the roof in the hall was that it was unsafe. Portraits of some of the distinguished personages which ornament the walls were then pointed out, among them being that of Bishop Fox, who was connected with many institutions in England; that of Prince Rupert, and that of the late revered president. The panelling contained some very curious carved work, but he was unable to tell them of its origin or at what period it was placed there. The college formerly possessed such a collection of ecclesiastical furniture as would be enough to make the mouth of an antiquarian water. These consisted of crosses, crucifixes, vestments, hangings, banners, and everything that they could well imagine, many of the articles being of silver and gold. King Henry VIII. did more towards despoiling the college than was done in the days of Cromwell. In the civil wars their plate was freely given up for the use of King Charles, and they had scarcely any plate of any earlier period than that. The Vice-President of the college had allowed two or three interesting articles of plate to be displayed on the table before them. One of these was a grace cup which was presented to the college on the restoration of the fellows who had been ejected in the time of James II., when a Roman Catholic president was forced upon the college. It was used on certain days in the year in remembrance of those who gave it. Two or three articles of antiquity, which had been found by a bursar of the college, hidden in a chest, were also shown. In the bursary, he observed, there would be found some blunderbuses, and other weapons, which were carried by bursars of the college in troublous times, when they went about the country collecting the rents of the college. He informed them that there was in the possession of the college a curious contract with the builders and masons, showing the

dimensions of the various parts of the building, and from whence the stones were obtained; and he also produced a plan of the college as it was in 1730. He explained the alterations that were at different times contemplated to be made, but which fortunately were not carried out.

On the proposition of the President of the Society, a unanimous vote of thanks was accorded to the college authorities for allowing the Society to be present that day, and to Dr. Millard for the information he had given them.

The company then left the hall, and visited the common room (formerly the sacristy) and the bursary. The library was next visited, and here was shown, among other curiosities, portions of the founder's episcopal vestments. This portion of the college, Dr. Millard explained, had also suffered from the devastation of the architect, Mr. Wyatt.

The party next inspected the splendid State apartments, which were restored some few years ago by Mr. Gilbert Scott, and which contain some fine tapestry. The beautiful chapel, with its magnificently-carved reredos and stalls, was next visited, and attracted a great deal of attention. This, Dr. Millard said, was the chapel in which those grand services of the church were conducted, for which the founder made such special provision. He pointed out that scarcely anything now remained in the chapel as it was in the founder's time. It was entirely renovated some forty years ago, when many things were obliterated which might have been preserved. The various alterations the chapel had undergone were explained at some length. After quitting the chapel the front quadrangle was visited, and the well-known stone-pulpit in the corner, from which a sermon used to be preached on St. John the Baptist Day, was scanned with much interest. The various figures above the chapel doorway in this quadrangle, and other curiosities, having been pointed out, the company next proceeded to the Chaplain's Quadrangle. Here some little time was spent in inspecting the tower, which rises to the height of 145 feet. Dr. Millard said that it was believed that St. John's Hospital stood by this spot, and that here, if anywhere, a portion of it might still be found. The college kitchen, and "The Pilgrim's Gate," having been inspected, a most pleasant walk was brought to a close. Many of those present then ascended the tower, from the top of which a splendid view of the city and surrounding country can be obtained.

The Rev. H. R. Bramley, at the request of Dr. Millard, made some remarks on the custom of singing a hymn there at five o'clock on May mornings. This custom, he said, was probably a relic of Paganism, like other May-day usages. There was formerly an entertainment of secular music, but when the rest of the choir ceased to rise so early for the sake of taking part in glees and madrigals, the choristers, who still kept up the practice of ascending the tower, with an eye to their own amusement, fulfilled the ostensible object of their ascent by singing the hymn out of the College Grace, with which they were then thoroughly familiar, as it was sung twice a day in hall, after dinner and supper. The ceremony assumed its present religious aspect in the latter days of the late president, under the influence of one of the fellows of that period. The idea that the hymn was a substitute for a mass performed in the same place for Henry VII. was entirely without foundation. Masses were not said on towers. It was true that Henry VII. was, and is still, commemorated on that day in chapel; but that was in no way connected with the hymn. The author of the hymn was Dr. Thos. Smith, one of the most learned fellows the college ever possessed. He was twice expelled, by successive sovereigns, James II. and William III., and died in 1710.

MEETING AT THE ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM.

On Tuesday evening, February 27, the above society held their first meeting this term, in the large room of the

Ashmolean Museum, which was fairly attended. The Rev. the PRESIDENT of TRINITY occupied the chair.

After some preliminary routine business had been transacted, and nineteen new members proposed for election,

The Chairman called on Mr. J. P. Earwaker, of Merton, to speak on "The most important Archæological Discoveries during the past year in the Neighbourhood."

Mr. Earwaker observed that it was formerly the custom for one of the secretaries of the society to give an annual report of its proceedings at these meetings; but now those proceedings were reported in the local papers, the necessity had passed away. However, it seemed to him that a report of another kind might be substituted with interest. Their extent of country embraced the two counties of Oxon and Berks, where frequent antiquarian discoveries were made; and it seemed to him that the work of such a society as this was to place all such discoveries on record. He brought forward this, the first account of the kind, in the hopes that it might become an annual custom. He would speak of the discoveries made in the chronological order of the periods they helped to elucidate. In June last Mr. Phené discovered some relics at Letcombe Castle, which were supposed to be British. In a slight hollow in the ground on the south side of the castle he found a cist or chamber of flint, with a stone floor, containing some human bones, various flint weapons, and a portion of an urn. When the British Archæological Institution were holding their annual congress at Weymouth, in August last, hearing, of Mr. Phené's discovery they were induced to have excavations at Maiden Castle made, which resulted in their finding similar cist and other remains. He was sorry to say that since Mr. Phené had discovered it the cist has been destroyed, but thanks to that gentleman two photographs of it had been taken, of which he exhibited copies. At Sunbury, Middlesex (just over the borders of Berks), a large quantity of curious British pottery had been found; from the wide space covered by these urns he conjectured that, had they been contained in a barrow, it must have been an unusually large one. The urns were found near to the surface, and therefore very much damaged; so much so, indeed, that though the utmost care was exercised, it was impossible to remove them without further damage. They appeared to have been formed of unbaked or sun-dried clay, and most of them contained charred bones and flint weapons, though some were filled with charcoal—whether animal or vegetable could not be determined. An account of this discovery was read before the Archæological Institute in December last. A most interesting gold coin had been found at Ipsden recently, of the British period.

Passing to the Roman period the lecturer made some remarks on the discoveries previously made. He alluded to the dilapidated condition in which the shed erected over the Roman villa at Northleigh was found by the committee in May last, see the *Antiquary* [vol. I., p. 199, and vol. II., p. 1.] and to the correspondence which had passed between the society and the Duke of Marlborough on the subject, from which he was glad to be able to inform them that the memorial they had sent his Grace in June, and which they at their annual meeting in November considered he had neglected, had never reached him. The Duke expressed his willingness to allow further investigations to be made, both at Northleigh and Stonesfield, and had had the sheds repaired in such a manner as to effectually protect the pavement from the weather. The committee proposed to visit it next term, it being one of the largest villas ever discovered in England, as would be seen by the plan he exhibited.

Mr. Earwaker next alluded to the Roman villa near Wheatley, discovered in 1844-45, by the late Dr. Buckland and others; and although a subscription was raised in Oxford, and a shed placed over the hypocaust, &c., which was found, and which it was thought would preserve the remains, yet only the other day the speaker discovered that the estate on which they were had changed hands, and the new owner had not only removed the shed, but had caused the very site to be ploughed over, thoroughly destroying

the remains. Speaking of the Dorchester dykes, the destruction of which the society were quite unable to arrest, though they had called attention to it in 1870, the lecturer expressed a hope that they would not be all destroyed. A very good specimen of the Roman quern, or hand mill, was shown, found in St. John Street. The speaker drew attention to the removal of a barrow at Tubney, near Besselsleigh, the materials of which were, with singular perversity, used to fill up the interesting moat which existed round the fine old manor house at Appleton. A skeleton found at Banbury could not be definitely placed in any epoch. The lecturer next displayed an urn of unusual shape, and of which he could not determine the date; it was found on the site of the Methodist chapel, New-Inn-Hall Street.

Coming later down, to the mediæval period, he observed that they were all aware of the restoration of the Cathedral, and the interesting discoveries made there. The University had also restored the old Convocation House. It had been reported that a small figure had been found on the wall of St. Michael's church tower, but he had been unable to see it. During the restoration of St. Helen's Church, Abingdon, the monument and tomb of John Royse had been found, and near it a Norman window, painted, and the colours in good preservation. The church at Coggs contained a very curious monument, on which had been sculptured the symbols of the four evangelists. This had been placed against a side wall of a chantry chapel, but would be soon moved to a better position. The church at Southleigh was being fully restored, and the society proposed to visit it, on Saturday week, to see the curious wall paintings recently discovered, and which were well preserved. In the north aisle was represented St. Clement of Rome, having his crozier and an anchor; the open mouth of hell was depicted at the west end, while on the north-east wall of the nave was an apostle at the gate of Paradise. Over the arch between the chancel and the nave was the figure of an angel blowing a trumpet, and some gigantic devils contending with an angel for a number of human beings. On the south wall was a very fine picture of St. Mary the Virgin and St. Michael the Archangel; between these figures was a small one, holding a balance, in one scale of which was a devil, and probably a human soul in the other. Also a very interesting brass, to the memory of William Secoll, 1557, was found there, which would be shown the society on their visit.

The Chairman remarked that it would be interesting to discover by comparing the local antiquities with the first records of them, what damage they had sustained since they were first described.

Professor Rolleston remarked that he had dug out a Roman millstone from his own garden, with much interesting Roman pottery. As far as he had been concerned with the Dorchester Dykes, the remains found there were almost all of Saxon characters, and he believed the people buried in the dykes were distinctly Saxon. He hoped Mr. Latham would stay his hand, and that no further levelling would be done. Most probably the Saxons finding the dykes already there, used them for purposes of interment.

Mr. J. W. Lowndes was glad that, as a wrong impression had gone forth to the public, which might cast a sort of slur over the Duke of Marlborough, the public would be informed of the mistake which had arisen, and that his Grace was not quite so much to blame.

Mr. James Parker gave an interesting account of the Garford barrow, near Abingdon, which had lately been opened under his supervision, illustrated with maps, plans, views, &c. Having described the position the barrow occupies on the north side of the parish boundary, Mr. Parker said it was one of the round barrows, and was 8 feet 9 inches high, and 50 feet broad, and as he proved at length, stands very much alone, and is not apparently connected with any camp or other remains in the neighbourhood. About 18 inches from the surface they found the remains of the pottery shown, which were parts of a large urn, probably of the

ordinary British type. On the upper surface of the trench which he had cut were found two or three leg bones, lying together in their right position, and a few small finger bones. The feet were pointing towards the other side of the trench, where bones of a head were found. Of course, the great question with regard to the bones was whether they were found in the site in which the body was originally buried, or had got there accidentally. The only works of art found were two glass beads and an iron ring; the beads did not throw much light on the date of the barrow, as from the first century downwards they were common ornaments, and necklaces were seldom found composed of beads all of one date. Thrown throughout the barrow without any sort of order were many flint chips, some of which showed evident form of design. Mr. Parker handed round some of the flints found at Garford, and some undoubtedly British flints from Brighthampton and other places, for the purpose of comparison, from which it appeared that the former were undoubtedly of British type. If the bones found were of later interment than the erection of the barrow, it was remarkable that no others were found. On the surface level a quantity of ordinary stones were found, which appeared exactly as though they were calcined by heat, though the appearance might have been caused by continued damp. If the remains were all of one date the barrow was undoubtedly British. There was a great tendency nowadays to make everything Saxon, which he should endeavour to oppose in this case. Just by the turnpike-gate was a great cemetery, the peculiarities of which were that several of the graves contained Roman coins of about the 4th century. Portions of tiles, &c., favoured the assumption that there had once been a villa there; and the immense quantities of pottery seemed to show that it was occupied by a person of wealth. It seemed to him that the occupants of that station were Teutons, as the Romans would not be likely to draft men from Italy to undergo the rigour of an English winter; if so, they would make the same pottery as the Saxons. Therefore, the mere finding of Teutonic pottery and weapons did not seem to prove to him that a place was Saxon. There were villages at Frilford and Garford, but there was not a village at the point of the Ock, near the cemetery, though if the stream was followed down it required a ford. The word Gar, he believed, signified spear, or anything the shape of a spear, and at the point in question, the stream formed the shape of a spear in the land.

Speaking of the boundaries, Mr. Parker said, they had no charter earlier than 940, in which Garford is mentioned, and this only confirmed previous grants. The modern boundary did not quite follow the river, but the stream absolutely formed the boundary in Saxon time. Nothing was found in the Garford barrow which did not appear anterior to the Roman occupation, and he did not think there was anything to show that the remains he had described were of a later date than the second century.

Prof. Rolleston was sorry that he did not quite agree with Mr. Parker. The urn found in the barrow appeared to him clearly of the Saxon type, as whenever an urn of that shape had been found containing burnt bones it was always Saxon. Again, he never knew an iron ring to be found in connection with proved British burials. He had taken pottery of the type found by Mr. Parker, from above the bodies of Roman Christians, which must therefore have been Saxon. He did not think it possible to prove anything about the bones Mr. Parker had found, and similar flints to those shown could be found almost anywhere. The very scraping together of the earth would bring flints with it. After alluding to the Roman slaveholding system, which had so greatly conduced to the success of the Saxon invaders, Dr. Rolleston said that whenever they found burned bones among Roman remains they must know they were heathens, and if heathens then Saxon, the Saxons being the last heathens who conquered England.

Mr. James Parker observed that the subject was a very wide one, and he would confine his reply to the subject

of the urn. That specimen was so exceedingly rough that it still seemed to him that it must be British. That shape had generally been found in connection with flint weapons, and because it was also found with remains of a later date that did not prove that it had not existed before.

The Rev. J. S. Treacher proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Parker and Professor Rolleston; the former for his able lecture, and the latter for the interesting discussion he had raised, and the valuable information he had given. They wanted more such differences of opinion, as nothing conducted more to the object in view, viz., the getting the largest amount of information possible.

The proposition having been unanimously carried, this interesting meeting came to a close.

RESTORATIONS.

AMERSHAM.—The restoration of the parish church of St. Mary has just been carried out. The church is supposed to be built on a Norman foundation, as fragments of late Norman work have been found. The style is Perpendicular, the great part is 14th century work, but the piers, arches, &c., date from a century earlier. The east window has been raised and deepened. The chancel arch and roof have been raised, and the plaster ceiling replaced by a neat wooden groined roof.

DORKING.—The church at Mickleham has been re-opened. The chancel is now in keeping with the Norman character of the church, having a large arch of oolitic stone. A stone screen traverses the upper opening of the organ-chamber. A reredos in alabaster and marble, and communion rail in oak, decorate the east end.

EAST CLAYTON.—The restoration of the parish church of St. Mary, East Clayton, is completed. The chancel has been raised so as to show the upper part of the windows, which were formerly concealed. There is a new oak roof to the chancel, waggon-headed, with curved ribs. On the north side a new aisle has been added, which opens from the nave by three pointed arches, and is benched with oak. The Lady chapel is in the Early English style, with lancet windows, and is separated from the chancel by an arch, which is surrounded with zigzag moulding. The chapel has been entirely restored and opened out. In the south wall of the chapel is a piscina, and the steps to the old rood loft are shown, the foot of the doorway being nearly on a level with the string-course of the chancel arch. The chancel arch has been repaired, but the old corbels, with their curiously-carved grotesque figures, are still retained. The principal external work has been a new oak porch at the south side, the removing of the rough-cast which covered the walls, and the re-covering of the roofs.

MADELEY.—The fine old parish church of Madeley, Salop, supplies, as the work of restoration proceeds, many interesting features to the antiquary. A carving on the balustrade in front of the belfry, revealed by the removal of the organ, tells in old English characters that the "Loft or Belfrey to Rigne upon," &c., "was dunn at the onley charges of John Melton, of Madeley." It is dated 1635. The carving is still fresh, although partly mutilated and defaced by modern vandalism. The new chancel, with its stone carving, is interesting.

ST. MARY'S, WEST SOMERTON.—Plans and estimates for the complete restoration of this church have been prepared, and the works will shortly be commenced. Some fine frescoes, which will be carefully preserved, have been discovered on the walls. There is also a good perpendicular screen. The church is now in a deplorable state.

SS. PETER AND PAUL, RUNHAM, NORFOLK.—It is proposed to complete the restoration of this church by taking down the present barn-like and unsightly nave roof, and erecting a new open-timbered roof of appropriate character.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM NICOL BURNS, the second of the three sons of Robert Burns who alone of his six children survived infancy, and the last survivor of those three, died, at his residence, at Cheltenham, on February 21, in his eighty-second year, having been born on April 9, 1791. Like his younger brother, James, who died in November, 1865, William was an officer in the East India Company's service, from which he retired nearly thirty years ago. His elder brother, Robert, died at Dumfries about ten years ago. Of the three brothers only one, though all were married, left children, namely, the second, James, who had two daughters. The eldest of these, Sarah, married an Irish physician, Dr. Hutchinson, and had several children, the eldest survivor of whom, Robert Burns Hutchinson, has lately finished his education at Christ Church Hospital, in London. He and his sisters are the only descendants of the poet in the fourth generation; Miss Annie Burns, Colonel James's second daughter, being unmarried. Since his retirement from active duty, Colonel William Burns has resided mainly at Cheltenham, as did his brother. Having been born on April 9, 1791, Colonel Burns was little over five years of age at the time of his father's death, in 1796, and his recollections of him were consequently slight. He remembered his father's taking him to school, and his walking about the room with him in his arms during night to comfort and soothe him in some childish illness—all his recollections being of tenderness and kindness. Colonel Burns was named William Nicol, after his father's friend, the master in the High School at Edinburgh, one of the trio celebrated in "Willie brewed a peck o' maut." Colonel Burns was buried in the mausoleum at Dumfries, beside his illustrious father, and where his mother, the immortal Jean Armour, and his two brothers, are also interred.

JOHN MANTLE, one of the oldest gamekeepers in Windsor Great Park, died, at the lodge at Datchet entrance of Windsor Home Park, on February 22, at the age of eighty-four. He had served under the Crown for upwards of sixty years.

The death is announced of the daughter of Mungo Park, the African traveller. Only one member of the family bearing the name is, it is believed, now alive in Scotland—Miss Jane Park, Innellan, daughter of Archibald, eldest brother of Mungo, an intimate friend of Sir Walter Scott, and, as stated in Lockhart's "Life," "remarkable for his great powers of mind as well as of body."

MISCELLANEA.

THE CITY STATE SWORDS.—The sword which is surrendered by the Lord Mayor at Temple Bar when the Sovereign comes within the City boundary is the civic sword of state: there are three other swords belonging to the citizens of London: these are the pearl sword, which was carried on the 27th ultimo in St. Paul's Cathedral, and dates from the reign of Elizabeth; the sword placed above the Lord Mayor's chair at the Central Criminal Court; and a black sword used in Lent and on days of public mourning or fasts.

AN ANCIENT ROSE-BUSH.—It is believed that the oldest rose-bush in the world is one which is trained upon one side of the cathedral in Hildesheim, in Germany. The root is buried under the crypt below the choir. The stem is a foot thick, and half a dozen branches nearly cover the eastern side of the church, bearing countless flowers in summer. Its age is unknown, but documents exist that prove that the Bishop Hezilo, nearly a thousand years ago, protected it by a stone roof, which is still extant.

THE Grand Parliament of the gipsies, which meets every seven years, has assembled at Canstadt-on-the-Neckar, near Stuttgart, presided over by King Joseph Reinhard, aged ninety-eight. Delegates have arrived from all countries, England, Spain, Russia, &c.